



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Perhaps the chief value of the book for the student of religion lies in the fact that it presents a select bibliography of the subject for the years 1910-14.

F. A. S.

STUNTZ, HOMER C. *South American Neighbors*. New York: Missionary Education Movement, 1916. x+212 pages. \$0.60.

This book, although confessedly written "in the crowded hours of a busy year," accomplishes very well the purpose of the author, namely, to present for the use of mission-study classes the great problems lying before our missionaries in the South American field. The book is neatly divided into eight chapters of twenty-five pages each. Because of this mechanical division, certain important phases of the subject, such as social factors, present-day religious problems, and education, receive less attention than they should. At the back of the book are valuable statistics of Protestant missions, population and school statistics, a full bibliography, a list of mission boards and correspondents, and a very good small map of the continent.

Although necessarily brief and incomplete, the author very interestingly reviews the resources of South America, its fascinating history, the reasons for its slowness of development, some of the great missionary pioneers, and the outstanding problems of religion, education, and morals which are confronting statesmen and missionaries alike. He shows the inadequacy of the prevailing religion, and brings out clearly the paralyzing effects of the system of vast landed estates and the low position assigned to woman in society. He presents also some very interesting comparisons between North America and Latin America in history, purposes, and life.

Toward the close of the book the author outlines a program of mission work for the continent. He raises many questions, political, educational, industrial, religious—questions which many people have not realized, and which are yet deserving of careful study. Dr. Stuntz is to be commended for bringing them to the attention of those who are eager to see clearly the great forward steps which remain to be taken to win this continent for Christ.

L. T. H.

MISCELLANEOUS

CARUS, PAUL. *The Venus of Milo. An Archaeological Study of the Goddess of Womanhood*. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1916. 182 pages. \$1.00.

This little book begins with an account of the discovery in 1820 of the statue commonly known as the Venus of Milo. This is followed by an aesthetic appreciation of the statue, a discussion of possible restorations, and other such matter. The first third of the book is thus occupied. The remainder is devoted to the meaning of Aphrodite to the Greeks, to the supposedly kindred myths and cults in other lands, and to ideas entertained by various peoples in regard to the origin of woman. Here the wide reading of the author is impressively displayed. The present reviewer, being unversed in some of these fields of knowledge and speculation, can only report that those portions of the book which are concerned with Greek religion and Greek archaeology had better not have been written. Inadequacy and error are on every page. It is a pity.

F. B. T.